to our hitherto quiet march to make one nervous, or to disturb in any way our equanimity, as we were travelling under flag of truce, but, strange to acknowledge.

all sides and from everybody.

About mid-day the following day we

us with genuine courtesy, and tendered the hospitality of his quarters, but at the same time assured us that he knew that a far more genial and grateful hos-

pitality awaited our acceptance at the hands of the citizens. THE PRISONERS' GRATITUDE.

tifled by defeat, throw their caps in the air and respond so heartly to an invita-tion to acknowledge what had been noth-

MILITARY TITLES.

An Old Soldier Complains that the Times is Too Liberal with Them,

Sir,-Pray tell us, if you please, Mr. Ed-

facture of military titles is located. The

process must be interesting, and some of

us might, perhaps, with your leave, wish

ant discovery-how to convert pl

decorated with the bars of a lieutenant or captain, our pride was unbounded, and we thought ourselves equal to any occasion, and would not have shrunk from the command of an army corps.

Iteing of an amiable and benevolent disposition, as witness the columns of The Times, you desire to add to the happiness of your friends, and have adopted this practice as one of the modes of accomplishing that purpose.

Unfortunately you cannot enjoy this distinction alone—you can claim it only in common with the other papers of this city, and of the whole State, so far as I know—and this fact would seem to argue a universal, or at least a wide-spread benevolence and good nature—or it may be that you have been studying the precedings and methods of our Con-

we have the powerful aid of The Ti aes). In this view of the matter you go the camps "one better and decorate civ-lilans wherever they can be found of

titles:
"No pent-up Utica confines our powers
But the whole boundless continent is
ours."
Consequently, we have generals and
colonels innumerable, "thick as leaves in
Vallambrosa."

Serenely, though, this practice may be

would not expect to see I thousand by a paper controlled by a veteran soldier, with an enviable record, who is familiar with military usages and regulations, which under certain limitations may with propriety be observed in times of peace.

12. M. PARHAM.

Richmond, Va., April 2, 1886.

The great sacrifice sale of the stock of fine Family I bles, Prayer-Books, Leather Cases, Gold Pens, &c. These articles are being closed our regardless of cost. Call and see them at once.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO., were ast Main.

CHARLES A. ROSE, Receiver.

Children Cry for

Editor of The Times:

did both, and Dandridge caught it on

#### MORN. RESURRECTION

AN RISTORICAL PACT, A REVELA-TION AND A CONSUMMATION.

Not a Myth or a Beautiful Illusion, But a Fact as Reasonably Demonstrated as Any Other in History.

(This article is dedicated by the author to the Epworth League, the B. Y. P. U., Society of Christian Endeavor, and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.)

Death and resurrection are evident laws (or, perhaps I should say, a law), of Nature. Beautiful summer encounters the shadows of full; the flowers shed their in: the green foreits soon become sformed into a panoramic scene of n-tinted foliage-"the sere and yelleaf"; the branches of the trees are then stripped of their livery, and stand forth as spectres, as the chill shroud of hoary winter proclaims temporary death to the vegetable kingdom. But presently the genial breath of spring evokes the tender bud and sleeping flower; the fibre as become toughened by winter's awakes to renewed life and vigor; the skeleton forests are reclothed in beautiful apparel, while every sunny landscape and laughing streamlet seems to vie with each other in proclaiming a glorious resurrection, which is ushered in to the chantings of myriad sweet song-blads in resurrected nature's vernal trees. Life to-day, death and decay following quickly, and then quickening, and life

Human life is a chequered and varied experience—a succession of lights and shadows, of hopes and fears—aye, of deaths and resurrections! To-day we are on the mountain-top of peace and joy, with perchance no cloud appearing from horizon to horizon. To-morrow the storm clouds begin to lower and the sun of contentment hides its face before the howling storms of painful experience, and yet, oftimes the darkness is dispelled, and out of the tempest of sufficient and out of the tempest of sufficient field and purified, and new-born joys flood the soul. What, indeed, are fear and despair but the shroud and tomb of peace? And what are hope and trust Human life is a chequered and varied peace? And what are hope and trust but peace resurrected in the purified ha-biliments of a more lofty faith?

How instinctive the promptings of the mind and heart of man, the highest created being in God's beautiful world, endowed with reason, capacity, will—to seek an answer to that most natural of constitutions. questions, "If a man die, shall he live again?" To contemplate the grace and the good of human existence is repulsive the good of human existence is repulsive, and hence we find in all ages of the world's history evidences of man's hope of immortality and longings after the resurrection of the body—exceedingly dim and vague, at times, but gradually becoming better developed and only unfolding into the effulgent rays of hope's perfect day at The grand revelation of God in the reseurrection of the incarnate Lord—the event at once the grand central fact of the universe, and the culminafact of the universe, and the culmina tion of the divine scheme of human re-demption from the thraidom of death. To marks an anniversary of that grandly sublime and giorious event, and wen may flowers and evergreens be entwined, and garlands wreathed, and the gind anthems swell through the courts of praise, while pure incense from grateful hearts ascend

HISTORICAL FACT. torical fact, and then its consequence and far-reaching effects, for it was a great revelation and a grand consumma-

This doctrine is not a myth-not This doctrine is not a myth-not a pleasing sentiment-not a beautiful illusion, but a fact as reasonably demonstrable as any other in history. The historical facts relative to Christ's life, tachings, and death are fully agreed upon by all people, except wherein the incomprehensible or inexplainable in the supernatural, appears. And yet it is true that the evidences in support of the fact that the miraculous demonstrations fact that the miraculous demonstrations in connection with His life and mission are as strong as are the proofs of the universally accepted facts! No man will stake his reputation as a reasoner or thinker on the proposition that what is incomprehensible or inexplanable in the incomprehensible of meandanage in the operations cannot exist, for we live and move in a world of causes and effects, which causes in large measure we cannot and do not pretend to understand, and yet which effects we both see and feel!

How false to good reasoning to accept, weehallenged, and historical statements

unchallenged, all historical statements wherein the supernatural does not enter, and to ignore or disbelieve statements from the same source relative to the miraculous! The Apostles themselves failed to grasp the grand truth of the resurrection, however, until the risen Lord rection, however, until the risen Lord "opened their understanding that they might understand the Scripture," and then they believe it, gloried in it, yielded up their lives in defence of it, and have left us an invincible record of truth, until to-day the "understanding" of the world is "opened" under the power of God and the grand doctrine is believed by teeming millions: The great leved by teeming militons! The great German thelogian, De Wette, who died in 1849, and who was called "the univer-sal doubter," admitted in his last work that "the fact of the resurrection, alsal doubter." admitted in his last work that "the fact of the resurrection, al-though a darkness that cannot be dis-sipated rests on the way and manner of it, cannot itself be called into doubt." "The darkness" resting on its way and manner is "dissipated" by the trusting Christians conscious soul responding to the reveiation, and being led by the Spir-ts of God up to that sublime height of it of God up to that sublime height of implicit confidence—even to a realization of the truth of the declaration that withof the truth of the declaration that with-out God's Spirit no map can "know" that Christ is the Lord. And there had no darkness to such a soul, because there is a mystery or something the finite man

is a mystery or something the cannot grasp, for it would be darkness, indeed, if we could imagine there were not heights and depths between the finite and infinity. Mr. Joseph Cook, the re-nowned author of the "Boston Monday Lectures," and a far-famed biologist, nowned author of the "Boston Monday Lectures," and a far-famed biologist, puts it this way:

1. "The intuitions of conscience prove the moral excellence of the biblical sys-

The moral excellence of the bibli-

2. The moral excellence of the biblical system proves that it is not inconsistent with the attributes of an infinitely perfect being to give to that system a supernatural attestation.

3. If an historical attestation of this kind has been given to the biblical system, the existence of that attestation may be proved by the established scientific rules of historical criticism.

4. The established scientific rules of historical criticism, severely applied, demonstrate the fact of the resurrection.

5. The fact of the resurrection, not the Deity, but the Divine authority of our Lord, as a teacher sent into history with a supreme and divinely question with the divines of the proves the dictrines He attested.

7. Among these are his Deity, the Inspiration of the Scriptures, the necessity the New Birth, the Atonement, Immortality, the Eternal Judgment."

No wonder the stenographic report of that lecture places after this genelse

mortality, the Eiernal Judgment."
No wonder the stenographic report of
that lecture planes after this genelsaand forceful presentation of truth the
word "applause." for the grand fact of
the resurrection is receiving the applause
of worlds!

CONSUMMATION

The resurrection of Christ was the of human redemption from the Divise plan of death. It analysis of human redemption from the thradom of death. It enabled God to "be just and the justifier of the ungodiy." His resurrection emancipated the race from the "body of (spiritual) death." We stand in awe, and wonder at the Saviour's Divine power as He stood beside the grave of Lazarus, and by His fiat brought back to life His dead friend! But the grander and sublimer manifestation of power is in the uplifting force exerted in the spiritual resurrection of man from the "feath in trespasses and in sin!"

The power that lifts a soul from bondage to the giorious life and liberty of sonship with God is more wonderful to me than the power exerted to call back to life the physical body. And this is a consummation of the resurrection—oh! glorious truth! Then, too, it secured man's immortality! Oh! when the resurrected body of our dear Lord "burst the bars of death and triumphed over the grave" it was the day-break to the (benighted souls of men—th glorious emancipation from the body of all deaths. It was liberty made trimphant over eter-It was liberty made trimphant wer eter-nal bondage. It was mankin's peace and joy and gladness resulting from the wonderful manifestation of combined love, wisdom, and power perfected through suffering.

But the resurrection was also a glorious revelation of everything it consumpated.

revelation of everything it consummated. It revealed man's immortality. I do not affirm that in some way and manner this had not been revealed before this event; but this was the grand and tangible outward evidence of immertality. God revealed Himself before He was "mani-fested in the flesh," but such manifesta-tion was the acme of revelation, sublimely tangible. And so His resurrection was a tangible demonstration of the deathlessness of personal conscious identity. His disciples did not grasp the doctrine of the resurrection until the risen Lord appeared unto them and demonstrated the fact that He was indeed their beloved Master who had had beer siain, when even "Doubting Thomas" prostrated himself at His feet with the ejaculation of faith, "My Lord and my God." There was never any more doubt; there was no difficulty experienced in firmly grasping the truth that He who had been crucified and had triumphed over death, and now ascended into slory, had indeed "gone to prepare And so His resurrection was into glory, had indeed "gone to prepare a place" for His children in the seautiful and indestructible "home of many man-sions," that "where He is tucy may be

The resurrection rewals the immor-

tality of man, not only in the endiess personal consciousness of self-identity, but also evinced the fact of preserved but also evinced the fact of preserved corporeal identity. This is a most precious and comforting thought. It is inspiring to know that what we call death is powerless to kill the soul; that dissolution simply diseagages the spirit from the flesh. We know if this earthly house of our tabernacle were dissolved, we have "a building of God, a house not treat the second of the seco not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." But at is transcendentally glorious to realize the revealed fact that the resurrection of the body means that the glorified body will preserve form and feature, or in some marked and pleasing manner reflect the image of our earthly tabernacie, for this insures—recognition! Thus, when we lay our friends and loved Thus, when we lay dur friends and loved ones away beneath the clods of the valley, we are comforted with the blessed hope that (If they have "died in the Lord") we shall see them again—recognize them again—converse with them again, and clasp them in our arms as of yore. Ages before Christ's resurrection yore. Ages before Christ's resurrection a saint of God with the eye of faith looked down the vista of time to the great event of which we now speak, and declared his conndence of seeing "in the flesh" the Great I Am, even after the speaker's body had returned to the dust whence it came. In this day of giorious gospel light, and the penuliar dispensation of the Holy Ghest, who enlightens the minds, hearts, and consciences of men the world has granged the grand the minds, hearts, and consciences of men, the world has grasped the grand fact, and is shouting loud hosannans. Medical science teaches us that every atom of the human bedy is changed in every seven years. We accept the statement as a fact. Now, the man of three score and ten has been emitrely changed in his physical being just ten times, and yet he can remember distinctly events of his early youth. Not 6 particle of brain his early youth. Not is particle of brain or nerve tissue remains of the days that he now vividly recalls. He is the same man; his identity has been preserved. And man, his identity has seen proved thus, though every particle of the human body returns to dust, from the planting will come forth a "glorined body," for He "giveth to each a body as it pleaseth Him," and if it pleases the great and good God, it will surely please us.

THE DOCTRINE. The general resurrection of God's redeemed ones is the giorification of their ransomed spirits. They will come forth to "put on immortality" in the garb of their giorious "spiritual bedy," into the fitness of which corporcality they have grown while dweiling in adoration of the Perfect One in the Unseen Holy, and in which state and place their indestructible identity has feen preserved. That they have been happy, I doubt not for a moment, but I believe the final and complete removal of all limitations will occur at the last day of time, when "death shall be swallowed up in victory." If this view be true, it is immaterial to weary our minds with considerations of the questions of the "intermediate state" and the practicability of a resurrection of the best if the soul exists separate and The general resurrection of God's retions of the "intermediate state" the practicability of a resurrection the body, if the soul exists separate and

apart from it. The doctrine of the resurrection, then, The docirine of the resurrection, inch, is the keystone in the grand Caristian arch now spanning earth and sky. It is the central fact in that religious system that forms the basis of all good governments; that upholds society, and causes teeming thousands of holy spires to point heaven the state of the spires of life, for ward to-day, set in the solace of life, for eliminate Christianity, and fife would in-deed be "a barren peak between two un-fathomable eternities."

fathomable eternities."

The doctrine of the resurrection: The tooth of time has not devoured it; the finger of seorn has not danned it; the ban of opposition has not impeded it; the waves of malignity have not overwhelmed it, and the area of persecution have not consumed it. The beautiful banner of the cross floats over sea and banner of the cross floats over sea and land; it invades with its glad cloings of the peasant's halt it floats in evolutiontion's citadels and on heatherslom's shores.

From Greenland's key peaks to Africa a
parched sands—and anxard end yet onward will be its grandir triumphant
match until old Time shall round up at
the portals of Eternity, and, as if in answer to Pliate's questions "What is
iruth?" there shall resound through the
celestial courts of the blood-hought home
the ringing chorur, "Unto Han who has
loved us and given Himself for us, be
honor and power and glory and dominion forever and ever."

It only remains to be added that there
will be a "resurrection unto life," and a
"resurrection unto damnation," On the
shores of Time there are erected many
beautiful sign posts—read: "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous
man his thoughts, and let him refurn unto the Lord, and He will have mercy on
him, and to our God, for He will abunlargety, various?" "I are, the way the tion's citadels and on heatherslom's

to the Lord, and He will have mercy or him, and to our God, for He will abun-dantly pardon;" 'I am the way, the truth, and the life;" 'Him that cometh to me I will in nowise cast out," 'Be-lieve on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved;" 'He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." At Eternity's portals there will be an enjusyly tree! me, though he were dead, yet shall be live." At Eternity's portals there will be an epitaph-read: "He that is unjust let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous let him be righteous still, and he that is holy let him be holy still." Choose we while we are on the side:

hoose we while we are on this side. "Christ the Lord is risen to-day, Sons of men and angels say; Raise your joys and triumphs high! Stag ye heavens, thou earth reply!"
W. M. BICKERS.

An attractive booklet called "A few leaves from Maplewood, New Hamp-shire," and setting forth the comforts and delights of The Maplewood Hotel, in the White Mountains, has just been is-

The bookle is the clever idea of Mr. Webster, of Messrs, Ainslie & Webster, managers of The Jefferson, and who will also manage The Maplewood again the coming season, at which house they have been long and favorably known.

Mr. Webster is an old newspaper man, of Poston, and his hand has not forgot its cunning in preparing the clever bits which fill the booklet. which nll the booklet.

Every other page bears the imprint of a red maple leaf, on a yellow ground, a very attractive and striking contrast, and each leaf contains an interesting paragraph, descriptive of The Maplewood, the whole work being libaryly illustrated.

#### SOLDIER-LIFE EPISODE.

FEDERAL PRISONERS HEARTILY CHEERED CONFEDERATES.

Incidents of Cavalry Life in the Late War Showing Beautiful Touches of Nature-Courtesy vs Patriotism.

The following little episode in soldier life in the Army of Northern Virginia in said to bring out spots that, during an active campaign, are "like angels' visits few and far between." While in company with a few old soldiers a short time since. the writer recalled the incidents that contributed to and constituted the episode in question, and referred to the closing scene as one of the proudest mements of his goldler life, and those present ex acted a promise that the matter be written up for The Times, so as to effectually

Late in the evening of August 30, 1802. when night had interposed and called a cessation of the bloody work at second Manassas, Gen. Stuart directed the writer Manassas, tien, Stuart directed the write to report to Captain Samuel A. Swann, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, at Gaina-ville, without giving any intimation of the character of duty expected, other than it would likely involve a trip in the direction of Harper's Fefry.

Any cavalryman, who participated in the active work and almost continuous fighting of his command, from the Rapi-dan to the close of the conflict of the Soth of August, can readily appreciate the de-light with which detached service would be halled, when it was confidently expected that the dawn of the 31st would witness a renewal of the carnival of

Arriving at Gainsville, a village a short distance west of Manussus, there was lit-tle difficulty in finding Captain Swann, but no sort of reasoning succeeded in convincing him that he had been selectconvincing him that he had been selected to take command of an expedition in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which was then held by a strong force of the enemy. But the developments of the early morning dispelled the Captain's skepticism and brought a decided "comedown" to the visions of an active scout near and within the enemy's lines, which near and within the enemy's lines, wh near and within the enemy's lines, which had been decided on by our council of conjecture the night before. Gen, Stuart directed Capiain Swann to take charge of one officer and two hundred privates, parolled prisoners of war, and deliver them to United States authorities at Harper's Ferry, marching by a given route.

The section through which our route lay had been within the Federal lines from the latter part of the winter, when from the latter part of the winter, when our army had returned to the defence of Richmond, and the Confederate sentiment had been lying dormant, with only an occasional flare-up from some of the less prudent ladies, when worked up to the point of exasperation. This sentiment, so largely predominant all through this beautiful section of Virginia, burst forth with the wildest demonstration of delight as soon as our gray includes were light as soon as our gray jackets were

ONE GRAND OVATION.

In fact, our whole march was one grand ovation, in which the ladies were the most active and delighted participants, bestowed with such evident sincerity and enthusiasm as to blot from memory the ills and dangers of soldier life. At Front Royal Captain Swann was mercilessly ridiculed when he proposed to pay for the entertainment of the escort, and one of the ladies actually procort, and one of the ladies actually pro-posed to drum him out of town if he dared to say another word on the sub-ject. Along the march to Berryville these deed. Along the march to Berryville these demonstrations surpassed anything that we had before witnessed, and so many incidents, the spontaneity of which the most skeptical could not doubt, served to animate and encourage, that it would be impossible to particularize.

Some time during this day's march young Dandridge, I think a member of young Dandridge, I think a member of

the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, a typical Virginian soldier, chivalric and daring, but very much in love, left the escort to go to Winchester for one glimpse at the lady, who held a first lien on his affec-tions. Winchester was at that time held by Gen. White, who afterwards surrenby Gen. White, who afterwards surrendered Harper's Ferry, and was not included in our orders. This escapade of bandridge cost us a good-sized scare about midnight, and brought down on his head the wrath of the escort, as much for being soundly frightened as for the loss of sleep occasioned by the disturbance. Our arrival at Berryville brought out the town, the inhabitants of which seemed to consist of old men and beautiful girls. Here the hospitality, as usual, was unbounded, only a little more so, the chief difficulty in the way of a full the chief difficulty in the way of a full enforment being that there were not enough of us to "go around." as this state of affairs would never do, unde state of affairs would never do, under such circumstances of hearty welcome and irresistible importunity, "Dick" Mon-cure—glorious old fellow, may his de-clining years be cheered by all that is glorious and bright in life—and the wracer concluded to help out our paucity of numbers by trying to be ubiquitous. The absent from the elegant supper, which Captain Swann had ordered the escort to attend "in a body," and thereby incurred his good-humored displeasure to the extent of being ordered to post the guard over our horses until 2 A. M. Neither of us recognized this extra duty as any pun-ishment whatever, as between the smiles of beauty and almost endless refresa-

ments, benevolence was oozing out at very pore. While the bright eyes were sleeping, the matter of locality to us was one of su-preme indifference, and hence, as a mat-ter of form, sought the stable, where our horses were being well guarded by better-disciplined men. Everything appear-ing to be in admirable shape. We were on the point of leaving the drudgery of this business to cooler heads, when tramp of business to cooler heads, when tramp of cavalry and the rattle of salares attracted our attention. We had barely reached the street from the stable-yard, and had scarcely determined the direction from which the familiar sounds proceeded, when "Halt," rang out on the clear atmosphere of the night. The sudden appearance of a cavalry force, between us and our quarters, left us no time to debate the advisability of Scheenling ourselves or marching boldly forward, and from force of habit and a modicum of discretion, we paused and answered back "All right," though somewhat on the Chipese order, from a slight thickness of utterance. business to cooler heads, when tramp of cavalry and the rattle of salares attracted our attention. We had barely reached the street from the stable-yard, and had scarcely determined the direction from which the familiar sounds proceeded, when, "Halt," rang out on the clear atmosphere of the night. The sudden appearance of a cavalry force, between us and our quarters, left us no time to debate the advisability of conceiling ourselves or marching boldly forward, and from force of habit and a modicum of discretion, we paused and answered back

COURTING VS. PATRIOTISM. In a moment there came from the head of the column the inquiry, "Who goes there?" Answering this satisfactorily, we were ordered to advance, and in about thirty steps reached the head of the column of United States cavalry, which was in charge of a lieutenant, who had evi-dently seen very little active service. In-quiring for the commanding officer pres-ent, we were directed to follow the officer who had halted us, and were in turn fol tolerated, and possibly excused in pa-pers of the new issue, that is to say, under the management of civilians of the present generation, who knew not the Confederate army, but surely we would not expect to see it followed by a paper controlled by a wateran soldier. lowed by the leading set of fours, the balance of the squadron remaining on balance of the squaron remaining or guard in the street. When we reached the front of the hotel, where Captain Swann and the balance of the escort were enjoying the sleep of frugality and pruwe suggested that the commanding be brought to us. Col. Babbett officer be brought to us. Col. Babbett of the — New York Cavalry, a courteous and cultivated gentieman, who looked every inch a soldier, was soon with us, and after a short explanation asked that Captain Swann be called While this was being done, and Captain Swann was making himself presentable, saving indulted in the unsoldierly conhaving indulged in the unsoldierly con-duct of undressing himself, Col. Babbett conversed with the writer, with an easy conversed with the writer, with an easy grace and fluency that clearly indicated the higher sohere to which he belonged socially. The writer could not but admire the good taste displayed in the so lection of subjects of conversation, as well as the tact with which he avoided every allusion to the war. A captain of his command, however, could not restrain his curiosity, and eagerly inquired the result of the battle, which he

# seems to have known had been fought near Manassas. So fully had I been impressed with the good taste displayed by his colonel in eschewing this subject that I referred him to one of the paroled prisoners, who would doubtless cheerfully give all the information desired. "That means," said he, "that you licked us as usual," and abruptly changed the subject to the beautiful moonlit night and the thoroughly peaceful aspect of nature. There was nothing in this interruption to our hitherto gulet march to make one LADIES' AUXILIARY B.L.E. SOME OF THE NOBLE WORK IT IS

DOING IN MANCHESTER Object of the Organization-Its Officers.

How Money is Raised for the Benefit of the Poor.

An organization which has probably done as much to alleviate human suffering as any to be found in the country is the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Manchester.

About mid-day the following day we reached Charlestown, where we met Gen. White and his command, which had paused for dinner on its march from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. When Captain Swann and the writer went to the headquarters of Gen. White, the first man we met was Dandridge, himself a prisoner, though he had not been dis armed, and looking as blue and depressed as he deserved. Gen. White treated us with genuine courtesy, and tendered of Locomotive Engineers, of Manchester.

THE OFFICERS.

This little band of ladies is ever on the qui vive, and any case of destitution brought to their notice is sure to be relieved. The present officers of the Auxiliary are Mrs. George Taylor, president, and Mrs. C. F. Conley, secretary. In addition to her duties as secretary of the organization, Mrs. Conley is State Organizer and Inspector of Auxiliaries, and her duties often call her away from home for weeks at a time. She is also a former her duties often call her away from home for weeks at a time. She is also a former president of the Manchester Auxiliary.

The objects of this organization, as stated, are to relieve, as far as lies in their power, the needs of every sick and destitute person worthy of help, who is brought to their attention. All through the cold winters they furnish fuel and provisions to those in need, and in the heat of summer, ice is liberally dispensed.

HOW FUNDS ARE PAISED. THE PRISONERS' GRATITUDE.
The General made some inquiry of
Captain Swana concerning the actual results of the fighting near Manassas, and
sighed audibly when the frightful carmage of the conflict was referred to.
On our arrival in Charlestown the
whole place, so far as any residents there
indicated, presented appearance of Goldsmith's Descrited Village, as not a vestage of life, except the armed soldiery,
appeared anywhere. But this state of affairs was broken as soon as the gray
jackets were recognized, and beautiful
women could be seen elbowing their way
through the dense mass of Federal sol-

mer, ice is liberally dispensed.

HOW FUNDS ARE RAISED.

To properly attend to the wants of these in need of assistance requires a great deal of money, to raise which the ladies periodically give entertainments, cheerfully giving their sime to the work. These entertainments, having such a noble object in view, naturally appeal to all, and are generally growned with success. are generally crowned with success.

When, however, enough money is not raised by these means, each member of the Auxiliary is assessed a certain amount, which is always cheerfully given. The Auxiliary is always strongly backed by the Brotherhood, to whom no appeal for more viter mode, in vain.

money is made in vain.

The Auxiliary is deserving of every success in its work, and the respite need only to be reminded of its need of funds to

flock to the entertainments given by it, and spend their money freely.

In addition to the necessities of life fur-nished to the poor by the Auxiliary, clothes and medicines are also given, and no ap-peal for aid is ever disregarded.

Forest Lodge Open.

jackets were recognized, and beautiful women could be seen elbowing their way through the dense mass of Federal soldiers to bestow on the "wearers of gray" some mark of their appreciation. Edible delicacies and substantial viands appeared, as if by magic, on every hand, and one Confederate, whose weakness for something good to eat overtopped his discretion, sat with a loaded waiter in each hand while he was prodded on every side with similar offerings. Seeing that he could neither enjoy what he already had or accept any more, his face presented a picture of intolerable misery and wretchedness that beggard description and furnished a standing joke for the entire cavalry corps for months afterwards. The parolled prisoners, for whom Gen. White had receipted, still in a body, surrounded by their more fortunate comrades of Gen. White's command, were summoned to attention by Captain Swann, who informed them that his authority over them had ceased. Forest Lodge, the beautiful and popular resort for driving and bleycle parties just west of Yellow Tavern, which has been closed for the winter, will reopen

thority over them had ceased.
At once one of these prisoners, every inch a soldier, proposed "three cheers for Captain Swann and the except for On Tuesday, April 7th, Chesapeake and Ohio railway (James River Division) train No. 11, leaving Richmond for Columbia at 3:30 P. M., will be held at Richmond until 5 P. M., running through on that date to Howardsville, on account of the merchants' excursion. for Captain Swann and the escort for uniform kindness and courtesy on the long march." To say that they were given with a will conveys only a faint idea of the scene. In the presence of so large a body of their armed comrades, without the slightest intination of their purpose previously, it was a glorious, thrilling, impressive picture to see these dusty and foot-sore soldiers, though mor-tified by defeat, throw their caps in the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# air and respond so hearthly to an invitation to acknowledge what had been nothing more than bare humanity extended in a considerate form. It was one of the proudest moments in the life of the writer, who, as a soldier, shared in many of the triumphs of the cavalry corps under the matchless Stuart, and, in common with other members of that escort, appreciated this spontaneous acknowledgment of duty kindly and considerately performed. Among the survivors of those constituting the escort are John Schooler, of this city: R. C. L. Moncure, now of Stafford; Dr. Pendleton, formerly of the St. Claire hotel, now of Clifton Forge, Va.; Joe, Collins, the hero of the waiters at Charlestown, Md., of Alabama. J. A. M.LAUGHLIN. Richmond, Va., April 2, 1893. F. Sitterding,

LUMBER DEALER

---AND---

Building Contractor.

Manufacturer of Sash, Blinds, Doors, and general Mill Work.

## BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

ST. JAMES AND LEIGH STREETS; Branch yards, with railroad facili LOMBARDY AND LEIGH. ja26-w,f,&su vards, with railroad facilities; itor, where your factory for the manu-

us might, perhaps, with your leave, wish
to visit, and see it in operation. More
fortunate than the Alchymists and the
Rosicrucians of he olden time, you have
at last found the philosophers' stone,
which for long years they sought in vein,
"In vain, though by their powerful art
they bind volatile Hermes, they bind volatile Hermes.

And call up unbound, in various shapes old Proteus from the sea."

If you have not recovered the lost art of transmitting the baser metals into gold, you have made the more important discovery—how to convert plain civtant discovery—how to convert plain elvillans into high-sounding military heroes. The Times within the last week has contained several striking examples or illustrations of this magical art—or science, if it be a science, and has made us acquainted with a number of soldiers hitherto unknown to fame.

You remember with what delight some years ago we received the stripes of a corporal or sergeant—and when we were decorated with the bars of a lieutenant or captain, our pride was unbounded, and

YOUR Allol CHILDREN WILL commend your

**FORETHOUGHT** in having your

Magazines & Periodicals 3 bound in permanent STYLE.

Don't throw them away; send them to

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Book Makers. 10 North Twelfth Street to ateletatatata ateletatatatatata

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. R. L. TRAYLOR, MANAGER. 1200 E. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 184,

Companies Represented : NEW YORK LIFE. THE IMPERIAL OF LONDON. CALEDONIAN OF SCOTLAND. NORWICH UNION OF ENGLAND. HAMBURG-BREMEN OF GERMANY MUTUAL FIRE OF NEW YORK. N. Y. UNDERWRITERS AGENCY.

Aggregate Assets in U. S. of Co.'s Represented, \$193,138,663. Value of Bonds Deposited in Virginia, \$292,550.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED. fe21-fr,su,wely

### RICHMOND RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Street-Car Transfers. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OFFERED TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Commencing JANUARY I, 1896, this company extended its transfer system to embrace all connecting lines of street rall-way in Richmond and Manchester. A passenger is allowed the privilege of tracs for to any connecting line in either city and in any direction at junction points. The payment of a live-cent fare entitles a passenger to only ONE TRANSFER TICKET, but additional transfers are allowed on the same ticket at any point printed thereon which does not return the passenger to the point of starting.

turn the passenger to the point of starting.

All the parks and suburban districts can be reached from any point in either city by payment of one fare.

It is a starding order of the company, for the convenience of transfer passengers, that cars shall wait at junction points for the arrival of car on connecting line if the approaching car is within the distance of one square. The travelling public is requested to advise the company of any infringement of this order.

Appointed suling days: Every TUES-DAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY at day-light.

Frieght for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received until saling hours, for Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday.

Fare, 3 Preight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received until saling hours, for Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday.

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Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's steamers received daily till 5 P. M. Saturday.

Freight for Tuesday's and Friday's and Friday's steamers received until

No. 403. | No. 41.

EABOAPD AIR LINE.

ROUTE OF THE FAMOUS "ATLANTA"
"SPECIAL" TO ATLANTA, NEW
ORLEANS, SOUTH, SOUTHALSO THE "S. A. L. EXPRESS." SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JANUARY 26,

	Special."	S. A. L. Ex.
v. New York	*3:20 P. M.	*9:00 P. M.
v. Philadelphia.	5:15 P. M.	
v. Baltimore	7:31 P. M.	2:55 A. M.
r. Washington.	8:25 P. M.	4:10 A. M.
v. Washington.	8:40 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
v. Richmond	12:36 A. M.	9:05 A. M.
v. Petersburg	1:10 A. M.	9:50 A. M.
r. Weldon		11:50 A. M.
v. Old Point	7 12 1	
Comfort (st'r)	**7-05 P. M	*8:00 A. M.
v. Norfolk	*11:30 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
v. Portsmouth	12:01 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
v. Suffolk	12:36 A. M.	9:50 A. M.
v. Franklin	1:13 A. M.	10:27 A. M.
v. Boykins	1:44 A. M.	10:57 A. M.
r. Weldon	2:30 A. M.	11:41 A. M.
v. Weldon	3:00 A. M.	11:55 A. M.
r. Henderson	4:22 A. M.	1:39 P. M.
r. Raleigh	5,30 A. M.	3:34 P. M.
r. Sanford	6:41 A. M.	4:58 P. M.
r. Southern		The state of the s
Pines	7:23 A. M.	5:49 P. M.
r. Hamlet	8:08 A. M.	6:55 P. M.
And the state of t	60.40	5 Company 13 3 1

8 49 A. M. 8 591 P. M. 9 355 A. M. 8 255 P. M. 11 925 A. M. 10 15 P. M. 11 92 A. M. 10 29 P. M. 12 15 P. M. 11 50 P. M. 12 15 P. M. 11 50 P. M. 12 11 P. M. 11 5 A. M. 2 11 P. M. 2 25 A. M. 3 34 P. M. 4 17 A. M. Atlanta (Cen. 4:09 P. M 5:20 A. M. Ar. Durham .... \*7:25 A. M. \*\*4:00 P. M. Ar. Charlotte .... |\*10:45 A. M. |\*10:00P. M. Lv. Athens ..... \*3:30 P. M. \*3:30 P. M. Ar. Macon (central time) ..... 6:40 P. M. 6:40 P. M.

Lv. Greenwood ... \*2:15 P. M. \*\*5:00 A. M. Ar. Augusta ..... 5:05 P. M. 9:35 A. M.

Ar. Augusta .... 5.05 P. M. 9:35 A. M.

\* Daily, \*\* Daily, except Sunday,
No. 403, "The Atlanta Special," Solid
Pullman Vestibuled Limited Train, with
Buffet Sleepers and Day Coaches (no extra fare) Washington to Atanta. "Congressional Limited," Pullman Partor and
Dining Cars from New York to Washington. Pullman Vestibuled DrawingRoom Sleepers Richmond to Monroe (open
t Richmond 9:00 P. M.) Pullman Sleepers
Atlanta to New Orleans, Jacksonville and
Mobile; also Montgomery to Pensacola.
No. 41, "The S. A. L. Express." Solid
Train of Pullman Sleepers and Day
Coaches Portsmouth and Weldon to Atlanta. Pullman Sleepers New York to
Weldon. Pullman Cars Atlanta to New Orleans.

leans.
Immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery. New Orleans, Macon, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Texas, Mex-

tanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Texas, Mexico, and California points.

ARRIVE RICHMOND FROM THE
SOUTH.

No. 492-6:40 A. M., daily.

No. 88-6:40 P. M., daily.

No extra fare on any train.

For tickets, sleepers, and information, apply to ticket agents or to H. M. BOY-KIN, Sol. Passenger Agent, 836 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and General Manager;

V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent;

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager;

T. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Agent. General offices, Portsmouth, Va.

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1806. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND-UNION DEPOT.

TRAJNS LEAVE RICHMOND-UNION DEPOT.

9:00 A. M., Arrive Petersburg 9:31 A. M., Norfolk It:25 A. M. Stope only at Petersburg, Waverry, and Suffolk Va.

9:05 A. M., Arrives Petersburg 9:50 A. M., Weldon It:45 A. M., Payette-ville 4:30 P. M., Charleston It:12 P. M., Savannah 1:40 A. M., Jacksonville 7:55 A. M., Port Tampa 6:40 P. M. Connects at Wilson with No. 47, arriving Goldsboro 3:05 P. M., Wilmington 5:45 P. M., Pullman Sleeper New York to Tampa via Jacksonville 2:55 P. M., Local, arrives Petersburg 3:42 P. M., Makes all stope.

5:20 P. M., Arrives Petersburg 6:19 P. M., Norfolk 8:50 P. M., Makes all stopes.

stops.
Arrives Petersburg 8:04 P. M.,
Weldon 0:43 P. M., Eavetteville 1:07 A. M., Charleston
6:25 A. M., Savannah 8:06 A.
M., Jacksonville 1:2:20 P. M.,
Port Tampa 8:30 P. M.
NEW LINE TO MIDDLE
GEORGIA POINTS—Arriving
Alken 7:27 A. M. Augusta 8:00

11:20 P. M., Arrive Petersburg 12:01 A. M., Burkeville 2:41 A. M., Lynchburg 4:55 A. M., Roanoke 6:55 A. M., Rristol 11:55 A. M. Poliman Steeper Richmond to Lynchburg 12:25 A. M., Arrives Petersburg 1:30 A. M., Weldon 2:55 A. M., Henderson 4:91 A. M., Raicigh 5:17 A. M., Elberton 2:04 P. M., Atlanta 4:00 P. M. Pullman Sleeper Washington to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE RICHMOND.
2:40 A. M., From Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and all points South.
6:30 A. M., Florida Special, from St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Savannah, and Charleston.
6:40 A. M., Atlanta, Athens, and Raleigh, Lynchburg, and the West.
8:25 A. M., Petersburg Local.
1:05 A. M., Norfolk, Suffolk, and Petersburg.
6:40 P. M., Jacksonville, Savannah,

11:05 A. M., Norfolk, Suffolk, and Petershurg.
6:40 P. M., Jacksenville. Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Goldsboro, and all points South.
7:00 P. M., Norfolk, Suffolk, Waverly, and Petersburg. Lynchburg, and the West.
8:23 P. M., Petersburg Local.
J. R. KENLY, Traffic Manager.
General Manager.
C. S. CAMPRELL,
Division Passenger Agent.

## Na. W Norfolk: Western B.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 1, 1896.
LEAVE RICHMOND (DALLY), BYRDSTREET STATION.

3:00 A. M., RICHMOND (DALLY), BYRDFOLK VESTIBULE LIMITED. Arrive Norfolk 11.25 A.
M. Stops only at Fetersburg,
Waveriy, and Suffelk Secondclass tickets not accepted on
this train.

3:05 A. M., THE CHICAGO EXPRESS,
for Lynchburg, Roanoke, Cojumbus, and Chicago, Pullman
Sieeper Roanoke to Columbus,
aiso, for Bristol, Knoxville,
and Chattanooga.

5:20 P. M., For Suffolk, Norfolk, and intermediate stations; arrives at
Norfolk at 2:00 P. M.
H:20 P. M., For Lynchburg and Roanoke,
Connects at Roanoke with
Washington and Chattanooga
Limited. Pullman Sieepers
Roanoke to Memphis and New
Orleans, Pullman Sieepers
Roanoke to Memphis and New
Orleans, Pullman Sieepers
hurg, and berths ready for
occupancy at 9:00 P. M. Also,
Pullman Sieeper - Petersburg
and Rhanoke.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 6:40 A. M.
and 7:00 P. M.; from Norfolk and the
East at 11:35 A. M., and VESTIBULED
LIMITED 7:20 F. M.
Office: 838 Main street.
R. W. COURTNEY,
District Passenger Agent.
W. B. BEVILL
General Office Branoke, Va.

DHILADELPHIA, RICH-

MOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP

Southern

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 3, 189, TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA. 239 A. M. SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily to Atlanta, Augusta, and points South. Sleepers Richmond to Danville and Greenstoro; open at 2,30 P. M. Connects at Danville with the WASH-INGTON AND SOUTHWESTERN VESTIBULE LIMITED (No. 3), carrying sleepers to Asheville, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Memphis, New Orleans, and Tampa; also, first-class day coaches between Washington and Atlanta. (Passengers can use these coaches without extra charge.) At New Orleans and Memphis connections are made for all points in Texas and California.

12:55 P. M., FAST MAHL, daily, for Atlanta, Augusta, and points South. Connects at Moseley with F. & P. R. R. at Keysville for Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, and Durham, and at Greensboro for Durham, Raletaka, and Winston-Salem. Sleepers Danville to Atlanta.

Atlanta.
6:00 P. M., LOCAL, daily except Sunday, for Keysville and intermediate TROUBLE ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, 6:09 A. M. 6:10 P. M. 6:10 P. M. Freight trains will also carry passengers.

YORK RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT.
LEAVE RICEMOND.
3:10 P. M. LOCAL EXPRESS, daily except Sunday. Stops at all stations. At Lester Manor connects with stage for Walkeston; with Baltimore steamer at Lester Manor connects with stage for Walko. ton: with Baltimore steamer at West Point.
2:45 P. M., BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily except Sunday. Close connection at West Point with steamer for Baltimore. Steamers loave Baltimore 5 P. M. and West Point 6 P. M. daily except Sunday. Trains from West Point arrive at Richmond at 9:07 A. M. daily and 10:40 A. M. daily except Sunday, and 4:30 P. M. daily except Sunday, and 4:30 A. M., LOCAL MIXED, daily except Sunday. Accept Sunday, leaves Twenty-third street for

4:29 A. M., LOCAL MIXED, daily except Sunday, leaves Twenty-third street for West Point and intermediate points. Ticket office at station foot of Virginia street; open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 9:20 P. M. to 2:00 A. M. to 6 P. M. and J. M. CULP, W. A. TURK, Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. H. GREEN, General Superintendent. C. W. CECH., Trav. Pass. Agent, 920 east Main street, Richmond, Va.



EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1896.
TRAINS LEAVE RICHAROND.
BROAD-STREET STATION.
8:50 A. M., Daily, with Chair Car for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

3:25 P. M. Daily, with Pollman, for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. Connects daily with Old Deminion Steamship Company for New York.

10:90 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, for W. Clifton Forge. Connects at Gordonsville for Crange, Rapidan, Chippeper, Caiverton, Manassas, Alexandria, and Washington, at Union Station, Charlottesville, for Lynchburg, at Basic for Hagerstown, at Staunton for Winchester.

accommodation for Charlottesville.

10:20 P. M. Pally, for Cincinnati, with
Pullman to Hinton and Gordensville to Cincinnati and
Louisville. Meals served on
Covington V. Connects at
Covington V. Connects at
Covington V. Connects at
Covington V. Connects at
TRAINS LEAVE FIGHTH-STREET
STATION.

8:45 A. M. Daily, for Lynchhurg, Lexington, Va., and Culton Forge.
Connects at Breme, except
Sunday, for Rosney, at Lynchburg, daily, with N. & W. R.
R. and the Southern railway
for Southwest and South at
Bessemer, except Sunday, for
Craig City, and at W. Ciffton
Forge with No. i for CincinExcept Sunday. Local ac-

3.30 P. M., Except Sunday. TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND. BROAD-STREET STATION. S.20 A. M., Pally from Cincinnati, II.30 A. M., Pally, from Norfolk and Old 3:30 P. M., Dally, from Cincinnati and

M. Jacksonville 12:20 P. M.
Port Tampa 3:20 P. M.
NEW LINE TO MIDDLE
GEORGIA POINTS - Aeriving
Alken 7:22 A M. Augusta 8:30
A. M. Macon 11 A M.
Inita 12:1 / M. Pulloan
Sleepers New York to Wilmington, Charleston, Thomasville, Jacksonville, Port Tampa, Aiken, Augusta, and Macoll.
Arrive Petersburg 12:01 A. M.
Burkeville 2:41 A. M. Lynchburg 4:55 A. M., Rosnoke 6:55

3:20 P. M., Daily, from Chemnat and Old
Point
Fraints Print
Fraints ARRIVE Elighth - STREET
STATION.
9:20 A. M., Except Sunday, from W. Clifton Forge.
TRAINS ARRIVE Elighth - STREET
STATION.
9:20 A. M., Except Sunday from Columbin.
6:45 P. M., Daily, from Unchange Lexington, Va., and Clifton Forge.
JOHN D. POTTS.
Division Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC RAIL COAD.

SCHEDULE IN REFECT MCH. 10, 1806.

LEAVE BYRD-STREET STATION,
6:00 A. M., Dally, except Monday, commencing January 5th, for Washington, Baitimore, Philadelphia, and New York New York and Florida special, composed entirely of Pullman Vestibuled Cars. No extra fare except regular Pullman charge.
7:00 A. M. Dally, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elba and local stations. Fullman-yar.

and local stations. Fullman-car.
Daily, except Sunday, for Washington and points North.
Stops at Elba, Ashiand, Dos-well, Milford, Fredericksburg, Hrooke, and Widewater. Par-for-Car: also, connects with Congressional Limited at Washington.
Laily, for Washington and points North. Stops at Elba, Ashiand, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke, and Widewater, and other stations Sandays. Sleeper Richmond to New York. 7:15 P. M. D

Sundays Sleeper Richmond to New York.

BYRD-SIREET STATION.
Daily, Stops at Widewater,
Brooke, Fredericksburg, Mi-ford, Doswell, and Ashland, and other stations Sundays.
Sleeper New York to Rich-mond.

Sieeper New York to Richmond.

2:46 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Stops at local stations and Elba. Parlor-Car from Washington.

7:30 P. M. Daily. Stops only at Fredericksburg, Boswell, and Ashinaton Pullman-Cars from New York and Washington.

12:25 A. M. Daily. Stops at principal local stations and Elba. Sieeping—Car. Connects with Congressional Limited between New York and Washington.

FREDERICKSB'G ACCOMMODATION. (Italy, except Sunday.)

4:50 P. M. Leaves Byrd-Street Station. ASHLAND TRAINS. (Daily, except Sunday.)

7:18 A. M. Leaves Elba.

6:50 P. M. Leaves Elba.

6:50 P. M. Leaves Elba.

6:50 P. M. Arrives Elba.

6:51 C. A. TAYLOR. Trame Manager.

E. T. D. MYERS. President.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COM-PANY. DAILY SERVICE.



DAILY SERVICE.

Steamers leave Norfolk, Va. DAILY at 7 P. M. for New lork direct. Passengers leave Richmond via C. and O. railway 3.35 P. M. on It. and P. rail-road (N. and W. route) D. A. M. to connect with DIRECT STEAMERS leave Richmond for New York via James river every Monday (passengers and freight) and Priday (freight and steerage passengers only) at 5 P. M. Additional steamer (freight and steerage passengers) leaves Richmond for Norfolk every Wednesday 5 P. M. Oconnecting with main line steamer for New York.

PROM NEW YORK, passengers can leave DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, for Richmond via Old Point or Norfolk.

DIRECT STEAMERS via James river route, leave every Saturday (passengers and freight) and Monday (freight only). Sallings from Company's pier, 26 North river, 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 4 P. M.

For full information apply to GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO. Agents, 1212 cast Main street, Richmond, Va. W. L. GUILLAUDEU.

V. P. and T. M., New York.

Pitcher's Castoria.